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(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 10th July, 1889.

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
Within the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

On the 23rd of last month we felt constrained to direct public attention to the ludicrous anomaly existing in the administration of the laws of this colony regarding the right of flying the British flag on the smaller class of vessels employed in local traffic. In the course of our remarks we commented on the fact that while other British colonies (including our near neighbour Singapore) had made special provisions in this respect to meet local requirements—Hongkong, a maritime Crown colony, dependent to a large extent upon this source for its prosperity, had done nothing towards protecting the floating property of British subjects; and we went the length of stating—"that while every nation of the world throws the flag of its flag over the property of their nationals on land as well as afloat, Great Britain alone the solitary exception in this part of the world, at all events as represented by Hongkong." It would

appear that our views are not by any means singular on this matter, although as yet they have failed to "draw" our apathetic Executive to a proper sense of their responsibilities to the maritime interests of this colony; for in the *Times* of the 25th May we find the following:—

MERCHANTMEN'S COLOURS.

A Bill introduced by the First Lord of the Admiralty declares the red ensign usually worn by merchant ships, without any defacement or modification whatever, to be the proper national colours for all ships and boats belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, except in the case of Her Majesty's ships or any other ship allowed by warrant of the Queen or of the Admiralty to wear any other national colours. A ship belonging to any of the Queen's subjects is required to hoist the proper national colours at a signal being made to her by one of Her Majesty's ships, and also on entering or leaving any port, British or foreign. For default in complying with this requirement the maximum penalty is to be £100.

From this, which, after all, is only a renewal of a royal proclamation issued under the seal of George III so long ago as 1801, it would appear that the Imperial Government have become at last alive to the responsibility incurred by pro-scribing, boycotting (or whatever term is most applicable) vessels owned by British subjects and placing them in the lazarette, or as completely outside the pale of consideration as a leper is ostracised from human society. Sir WILLIAM DE VŒUX bears the reputation of carefully protecting the Imperial interests of the mother country, but we cannot congratulate him upon the energy he has shown in this instance in a matter which has special and particular claims on his consideration. However, in spite of the supineness of the Executive of the colony, we are confident that this question will soon be satisfactorily solved, and we would recommend all British subjects interested in the matter to preserve a bold and united front until a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at.

Perhaps the full absurdity of the existing local law in practically prohibiting small vessels from flying the national flag will be apparent when it is understood that if the regulations of the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain were complied with, and a certificated master, engineer, and mate were articles, there would not be the cubic space or area available for them and the crew, as prescribed by law and sanitary science. If tonnage requirements were to be likewise conformed to. It was recently reported that either a new ordinance or a special amendment to the existing one had been drafted to meet the difficulty suggested in the foregoing remarks, but so far nothing authentic has come to light, and as the Legislative Council is 'out of session the question is likely to remain shelved for some time to come, unless active steps are taken to remove an unnecessary restriction which has before now proved a grievous hardship.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Tsji Shimo* and *Yonitri Shimbu* state that negotiations for treaty revision with Russia are progressing favourably, and that news of their conclusion may be expected shortly.

WE understand that the Rope "corner" case, *Joseph and Frederick v. Autumley*, will probably be tried in the Supreme Court early next week. It is certain to attract considerable attention.

CHURNO SUN HING, the master of the ship 443 Queen's Road West recently burnt down a grain store Mr. Pollock to-day on a charge of arson. Mr. Stokes, the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Ho Wyson defended. The case was again remanded, bail being refused.

THE expected typhoon, luckily, seems to have gone to the south-west of our island, the red ball indicating that it had taken that course, being hoisted at Tsim-tai-toi this morning. The frequent squalls which occurred during the night were harmless, and although the barometer is still low, the steamers and sampans which sought shelter yesterday have returned. We shall probably hear news of Dr. Dobersky's pet by some of the arrivals during the next two or three days.

WE would remind our readers that "The Wanderers," assisted by Signor Cattaneo and a number of talented local amateurs, will perform a varied and attractive programme at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns, and we have only to add that an excellent performance may be confidently relied on. Seats can be booked at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, where a plan of the Theatre is now on view.

THE wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada is well known, but some interesting figures, starting for their magnitude, have just been published by the Rev. A. B. Cruchet in the *Revue de la Theologie*. From Quebec alone as much as \$8,000,000 is collected annually for the exclusive ends of worship. Speaking of a broader area the reverend gentleman says—"In 1759 the church received 2,117,000 acres of land, which territory has since been greatly added to, as well as greatly enhanced in value. She owns 900 churches, valued at \$37,000,000; 900 parsonages, which, along with episcopal palaces, are valued at \$9,000,000; 10 seminaries, worth \$600,000; 17 classical colleges, \$8,500,000; 29 boarding schools and academies, \$6,000,000; 800 convents, \$4,000,000; and 68 hospitals and asylums, \$4,000,000; total, \$61,210,000. As to land, shops, houses, and invested capital, it is impossible to reach certainty; but many of the ecclesiastical Orders are enormously rich, and the Romanists themselves say that the Sulphians are richer than the Bank of Montreal itself. Roman Catholicism has complete control over the Province of Quebec, and it has been for some time rumoured in the *Colonist* and *India* that Cardinal Taschereau will in all probability be the next Pope.

THE thermometer in Canton yesterday registered 95.0 in the shade, and the heat is said to have been extremely oppressive.

AN occasional correspondent of the *Rising Sun* writes from Chemulpo, under date the 24th ultimo.—H.M.S. *Esplor* arrived on the 15th instant, and was expected to leave on the following Tuesday. Her departure was, however, postponed until Friday, and it now seems that she will come into the inner harbour, and remain some time. A servant belonging to the French Legation in Seoul was beaten by order of a Korean official, for looking over his wall, which adjoins the Legation. M. de Plancy appealed to the authorities for satisfaction, but was refused. He has now taken a firm stand, and will demand an apology from the Koreans. It is to be hoped that the Government will give in, as in the event of their not doing so, M. de Plancy will most likely find means to enforce his demands. Nothing has been done about the late murder and robbery (the Tick King case), and nothing more is ever likely to be known about it by the public.—We have been having plenty of rain of late, and the prospects of grain crops are fairly good.—The following day the same correspondent writes:—M. Solabel, a French architect, who has been employed in the palace lately, was stoned by a crowd of palace servants in the palace ground, and had to flee for his life. The feeling against the French is very bitter, and trouble is feared.—It is rumoured that a Chinese fleet of eight ships is due here to-morrow.

ON the night of the 11th instant one of the spectators at Chiarini's Circus, Shanghai, a young German, named Ludwig Andersen, was tapped on the shoulder by a constable, who informed him that his presence was urgently requested at the Hongkong Police station, and at the same time told him that he had a warrant for his arrest, on a charge of defrauding a number of local storekeepers, and also "working" two of the chief hotels for board and drinks without going through the usual supplemental process of paying. It seems that Mr. Andersen only arrived in Shanghai some ten or twelve days previously, during which time he managed to run up bills in various quarters, amounting so far as is known to some \$70 or \$80, besides "signing" numerous "chits" at the bars of the French and Central Hotels, some of which bore fictitious signatures. The accused, who is only about 21 years of age; is well educated and of plausible manners. The warrant was issued against him upon information lodged by some of his victims. The *Mercury* believes he was formerly employed in a well-known firm in Amoy, but through some means lost his situation, and afterwards went to Hongkong, where we know he was imprisoned for six months for forging his late employers' names. Andersen was brought up in the German Consular Court on the 12th inst., and sufficient evidence having been given to justify a remand, he was detained for further enquiries.

THE cause of H.M.S. *Esplor*, now at Chemulpo, standing by to send forty men to Seoul a few days ago turns out to have found its source, says a correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, in one of the servants of the French Legation insulting the grandson of Censor Suh, while the latter, who is in mourning, was taking a stroll within the city walls. Enraged at this, the young *yangpan*, complained bitterly to his relatives, and the President of the Foreign Office being appealed to, he demanded the surrender of M. Colin de Plancy's servant, the delinquent. The servants of this young expectant Censor entered the French Minister's premises, got the servant out, and gave him a severe thrashing, and he was rescued with the greatest difficulty. Monsieur de Plancy, in reply to the despatch of the President of the Foreign Office, stated that in accordance with international law he would be justified in punishing the servant himself, if the Korean Government wished, and asked him to do so; but he could not accede to his request to surrender a servant employed in the Legation of France. The President, however, had never yet requested M. de Plancy to punish the man. Taking all matters into consideration, the Representative of France thought it advisable to convene an assembly of the *corps diplomatique*, with a view to laying the facts of the case clearly before them, and obtaining their opinion. At the meeting which followed Mr. Waerber, the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, stood out conspicuously as the servant of the Koreans, while the others were silent. The representative of the United States, who, side, sided, to a certain extent, with Mr. Waerber. It is probable that we have not yet seen the end of this affair, for the official class (*yangpan*) is thoroughly incensed, and is doing its best to stir up the masses against foreigners, and particularly against Christians (natives). The *yangpan* class is very powerful in Korea, and it is bound to make a struggle of some sort against such a blow at its prestige as has been dealt at it during this incident.

WE take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Market report of the 13th inst.:—"Our last was dated the 12th ult., and we have now to report a very unsatisfactory fortnight as regards freight to London. Unfavourable advice of the tea market has caused almost an entire cessation of purchases for that market, and we do not look for any immediate demand for tonnage in that direction. For Wuhu and Whampoa there is no enquiry and coasting generally is in a depressed state. For Nagasaki-Shanghai rates remain the same, but there are no charters offering owing to the scarcity of coal at the latter port. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—Departures during the fortnight comprise the steamers *Vijaya*, *Durand*, *Glenfrisk*, *Kanaka*, and *Delphic*. *Delphic*, 3,015 tons, leaves for London to-morrow and will be followed by the *Antenor* on the 20th inst. The berth is now occupied by the *Chingwa*, sailing to-day, with the *Glenearn* and *Birminghams* to clear on the 15th inst. The *Monmouthshire*, shortly due from Japan, will follow. Rates of freight have declined 5s. per ton for the *Glenearn* and *Birminghams*, whilst the China Mutual S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. still maintain their rate at 35s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. In addition to the foregoing regular traders the P. & O. Co. extra boat *Hongkong* is due here on the 17th instant; what may be her ultimate destination has not yet been decided, but we understand she will take the London berth at current rates. New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The steamship *Monmouthshire* sailed hence, via Amoy, on the 2nd instant, and the *Port Caroline*, the next direct steamer, is expected to-morrow. Rates of freight for both tea and straw-brail remain unchanged. She will be followed by the *Benbow* and *Glenfrisk* in intervals of about three weeks. For Hankow for London.—The *Katow* arrived here on the 1st instant and succeeded in securing almost sufficient cargo to make her a full ship, at 35s. per ton. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 20 Mx. cents per picul, nominal. Chafoo to Swatow, 12 Mx. cents per picul, very little demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.25 per ton of coal net, for steamers; for sailing vessels, nominal. Settlements during the fortnight.—*NH*, Disengaged vessels in port:—*Count of Yarmouth*, British, 2,154 tons, registered; *Dunelm*, British, 1,850 tons, registered; *Trilby*, British schooner, 200 tons, registered; *Mary Stewart*, British barque, 484 tons, registered.

THE Criminal Sessions will commence to-morrow. There are only three cases for trial.

ACCORDING to the opinion of nautical experts the threatened typhoon has passed Hongkong way to the south-west and has probably found its billet somewhere in the Gulf of Tonquin. We trust it has not pointed so far south as Cape Batangan, where its effects would doubtless greatly retard the operations in floating the *Arday*.

A CRIMP was charged before Mr. Woodhouse to-day with bringing a coolie into the Colony for the purpose of emigration. He caught the man in Canton this week, and brought him down by the *Pacific*, but a detective stationed at the wharf called out "All who don't want to go to Singapore say so," and the coolie got his 'sidnapper' arrested.—Nine months.

THERE is absolutely nothing doing in the Share Market. A "scare" seems to have set in, and both professional and amateur brokers and operators, fight shy of "opening their mouths too wide." There will doubtless be a rally very shortly, but the days of "corners" and wholesale "squeezing" by unscrupulous traffickers have gone, never to return. And a good job too.

LATEST reports from the coal mines at Hongkong of an exceedingly favorable character. The preliminary work is proceeding rapidly and with better results than were expected for some time to come. The quality of the coal is daily improving, and recent practical tests have more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of the promoters of this useful enterprise. "Everything tends to show that the period of doubt has passed, and that absolute success is a mere question of time. M. Bavier-Chauffour, the energetic managing director of the *Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin*, will leave here by French mail to-morrow for Paris, and will return in December, by which time active operations will probably have commenced. M. Bavier-Chauffour's special mission is to secure machinery and arrange other important business in connection with the Company's business. We heartily wish him *bon voyage* and every possible success.

A JAPANESE contemporary says:—A Spaniard who broke out of gaol in Manila came over to Yokohama last month, and the Spanish Government instructed their Consul in Yokohama to arrest the offender. The Consul applied to the Governor of Kanagawa for the purpose of arresting the culprit, but this was refused, on the ground that it was in violation of the provisions of international law, for as yet no extradition treaty has been contracted between Japan and Spain. The Spanish Consul then created the offender on the 19th ult. on his own responsibility. The Governor being informed of this illegal act, demanded the immediate liberation of the prisoner, which the Consul positively refused to comply with. In consequence of this the matter has become a diplomatic one, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs is at present in communication with the Spanish Minister. In case the Spanish Minister declines to comply with our demands, the matter will be referred to the Spanish Government.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at noon to-day, for the purpose of confirming two resolutions passed on the 2nd July. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and among those present were the Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, J. S. Moore, J. St. C. Michaelson, W. H. Forbes, E. A. Solomon, L. Poenecker, F. Dodwell, (Directors), S. S. Benjamin, T. I. Rose, A. G. Stokes, and E. Osborne, acting secretary.

The Chairman read the resolutions, which were as follows:—

- 1.—That Article No. 14 of the present Articles of Association of the Company, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that, in lieu thereof, the following article and marginal note be inserted verbatim:—
Company may 14.—The Company may from time to time subdivide its shares.
- 2.—That the Capital be reduced from \$1,000,000, divided into 17,000 shares of \$50 each, to \$500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the persons who on the 22nd day of July, 1889, shall be the holders of the 17,000 shares that have been issued, the sum of \$700,000, part of the paid-up Capital, ratably according to the number of shares held by them and in equal proportions.

Mr. Rose moved, and Mr. Stokes seconded, that the resolutions be confirmed, which was agreed to. The business then terminated.

THE SANITARY CIRCLE.

Squared as usual this afternoon. Four segments—President, Vice-President, Registrar General, and Mr. Wong Shing—were the Clerks (Mr. McCallum) present. Mr. Francis absent. Business commenced with one for the Board. H.E. the Governor wrote a long letter to them about their powers, the effect of which was that they might build bye-laws as high as they liked, notwithstanding all the legal opinions of Mr. Francis that they couldn't. In the absence of that gentleman this news is received with dumb delight. Orders of the day reached in good time. Disposal of the refuse taken first. Report of the Committee handed round, and discussed. Registrar-General makes an important suggestion—"It shouldn't there be a comma inserted after the word 'Victoria'?" Acrimonious discussion thereon ensued, and the arrival of Mr. Ede. Contracts for the removal of refuse decided to be called for. Concluding business only some regulations as to etiquette of the Board's officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

BATHING IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I take the liberty of applying for a short space in the columns of your valuable paper in order to call attention to a grievance that exists in the colony of Hongkong, which is very annoying to the public.
I went along Sau-kit-wan Road three nights ago for a bath, with a proper bathing suit on, quite ignorant of the fact that people were not allowed to bathe there. A policeman arrived on the scene as soon as I had entered the water, and asked me if I wanted a summons. I wasn't very anxious about getting one, so I said "No," and then I was informed that no one is allowed to bathe (not even after dark) off any shore within the limits of Victoria.
Now, I think that extremely hard for the public, because in the first place, you can go down to the Priests at any hour of the day and

see Chinese (men and boys) bathing as naked as when they were born, while occasionally ladies pass by, and still nothing is done to prevent this.

And again, everyone in Hongkong can't afford to be members of the Victoria Recreation Club, or to take advantage of the exclusive privileges of Stonecutter's Lane.

It is needless to add that no European would bathe without wearing a bathing suit, and as the Chinese very seldom have anything on, what I have called attention to seems unfair to the community.

Yours truly, A COLONIST.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889.
[We never could see any reason why bathing, under proper regulations, was not permitted on the beach near Whitefield Station and at other suitable places in different parts of the island.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE HANKOW RIOT.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says the trouble began on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst., in this way:—Our Consul had previously been informed that trouble was brewing, through the experiences of certain of the Wuchang Missionaries, whose houses and persons had been rather freely handled by some of the students at present up for examination, who had somehow become aware that under the present régime they are at liberty to work their will on any unfortunate foreigner who falls into their hands, provided they don't go too far.

Finding perhaps that there was but little fun and less glory to be got by missionary beating in Wuchang, a few Sung Yang students crossed the river on Thursday in search of adventures on the foreign concession, with the result that, in the course of the afternoon, one of them got his hands on the police station. It seems that just at the persons of those long-robed gentry are sacred from the bamboo in the native Courts, so also do they enjoy the corresponding privilege of not being liable to incarceration in the Municipal gaol. When they are apprehended they have to be handed over to a *Wei-yuen*, who treats them as his own brothers, or sets them immediately at liberty again, as in this case. No sooner, however, did our student regain his freedom than he got together a score of his friends, and proceeded in search of the native policeman who had so far forgotten themselves as to lay hands on him, to give them a mauling. They found them on their beat on the bund, and thrashed them so severely that one has been laid up ever since. Some foreigners and police came to the rescue, and in the scuffle which followed, one student fell down dead—at least that was the native idea; the opinion of our medical men that he was only shamming and that there was very little the matter with him, failed to alter the situation.

That was how it all began. The news, of course, spread, and the police had killed a man, and a crowd began to assemble at the Station. The Consul was soon there, also the doctor, and various native officials, and as in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, it was thought prudent to have the living body of the dead student removed from there, one of the latter kindly had it carried to his yamen. An excited crowd hung around all the evening; there was much shouting and some stone-throwing, but fortunately the riot was staved off for the night, which passed quietly.

On Friday our student was to have been brought down again for the trial of his case at the Consulate, but was not. Instead there came a great crowd which took possession of the bund and amused itself by demonstrating against the police station at intervals. With Chinkeang fresh in memory it is hardly necessary to state that all the responsible concession authorities took steps to preserve the peace. Our Consul, as in duty bound, called for his writer and dictated a despatch to the Taotai, who immediately started with the speed of an arrow for Wuchang—some say to be out of the way, others think he might have had business there. It is said too that the Consul sent a message to the Viceroy, and even took the extreme and desperate step of writing to Sir John Lubbock at Beijing. This is not certain, but there is not the least doubt that he took every step and exhausted every means which are now-days permitted to a Consul in such an emergency. The Municipal Council was equally active; it was seen at once that something must be done, so the police were withdrawn from the places where the mob was thickest. It was a merciful step, for not a few in the crowd had old scores to settle with them, so the poor fellows had to endure blows and insults which they no longer dared resent. And today advanced the glory of Hankow departed. Our beautiful bund was occupied by a mixed multitude of coolies, students, and rowdy; the pleasant sidewalk by the river's brink; hither and thither for the exercise of our citizens and ladies, and the recreation of their smahs and babies, was monopolised by the mob. They occupied all the chairs for sitting or jumping on, they swung in the trees, and made themselves quite at home everywhere. When the hour arrived at which Hankow takes its "constitutional" no one put in an appearance; the dignified Consul or Customs officials, the brisk teamsters, and the knowing brokers were all alike absent, a fact which the mob was quick to note and comment on. Such remarks as "the foreign devils are down from their high horse to-day," "look at the rain peeping out of their holes," were to be heard on every hand. The native authorities had sent down a few scores of red-capped yamen men to assist in keeping the peace, but these were chiefly occupied in enjoying the fun, or in helping it on. As dark fell, things for a while looked serious; it seemed as if at last the Hankow riot was about to begin in earnest. At the Police Station the half-bricks were most thickly thrown, several foreigners, including his worship, the Lord Mayor, were struck in several places all over, and there were signs that they might so far forget themselves as to retaliate, in which case the mandarin in charge declared he would wash his hands of the whole business, and the affair would then probably have come to a speedy commencement or termination. Nothing so rash, however, was done, although all who wished to pass along the West Road ran the risk of a broken head. At this juncture our plucky Police Inspector, on whose shoulder the whole task of defending the Settlement seemed to have fallen, had two brass guns rolled forward and aimed, the one up West Street, and the other up Water Street. They were charged to tremendous with air, not very pure, but heated up to the exploding point, as was all their in the vicinity. Fortunately they did not go off, but the moral effect was immense. The mob visibly quaked; the mandarin in charge of the native forces rushed forward in great alarm saying "take these guns away and go inside, and I will seize the men." But some officious individual let out the information that the Municipality possessed no gunpowder, a piece of news which was immediately communicated to the mob, and received with derisive cheers, which caused the mandarin to collapse at once. All this, as may be imagined, caused no little alarm in several households; some left the port and more prepared to go. Still, the night passed without an outbreak; in spite of all the favourable circumstances the "Hankow riot" did not come off on Friday. Saturday morning showed but little change. A small advance had been made on the side of law, and order by the setting of three desperadoes

rioters, who were rather small, very ragged, and very feeble; they were set down at the door of the Police Station with wooden collars on their necks as a terror to all evil-doers. On the other side an advance had also been made by sticking up placards in the native streets, one of which says "Men of our great country! the useless civil and military officials are all of them Englishmen's brats, and two cannon are placed at the mouth of the street to shoot the flowery people. A knowing man's announcement."

There has been plenty of stir all day, but the evening has come and nothing being done yet in the way of burning houses or killing people. The conviction is beginning to gain ground that, in spite of all the getting up, the riot won't take place. A splendid chance has been entirely wasted. The rioters had all they could have wished—a cry which has answered elsewhere; native officials whose dilatoriness was sure, and sympathy probable; foreign officials who, as they are, are energetic as they may, have absolutely nothing effective which they can do, and a body of foreign residents who had no desire for fighting. At present the mob has retired. Its place has been taken by native soldiers, whose tents and banners make our bund look like a fair. Hankow smiles and promenades up and down its sidewalk once more, and will soon forget its fear, but a lesson has been read to those who have the cars to hear it.

Hankow, July 8th.
Up to date peace has been preserved. Both yesterday and to-day there were sundry riots and excursions "in the neighbourhood" of the police station, but like the great riot itself, they fortunately came to nothing. Our garrison of upwards of a hundred Hanyang "braves" have settled themselves down at the upper end of the bund as if they had come to stay. By the liberal use of their tongues in the shape of good-natured chaff or abuse, as the case requires, with occasional pretended resorts to force, they contrive to keep the crowds of sight-seers, who still continue to come, quite manageable. A poetical proclamation has also been issued by the Taotai, and widely posted. It contains twelve lines of characters each, and is of the usual stereotyped nature.

Confidence is not yet quite restored amongst us, but almost so. Some folks still keep sampans ready at the edge of the bund for their escape to the steamer *Petersburg* while others pass the night in house-boats on the river, which, however, may be because the air is fresher there. It is to be noted, too, that our missionary friends do not consider it expedient to open "The Rest" for the usual Sunday evening service; notwithstanding that three tents with thirty soldiers, and five-and-twenty stands of ancient muskets, had been planted before the door. Apparently they had but little confidence in the arms of flesh, or in any other. A little further along the street the Junior Club, less timid, was open for billiards and bowling as usual, but was not receiving the usual Sunday evening amount of patronage. Matters will probably continue much as they are until the gunboat arrives, which, we hear, will be about the middle of the week. As to the student, the originator of the uproar, nothing definite is known; but it is expected an investigation will be held when the gunboat comes. The native town is full of rumours; most of them about the student, the commonest are:—"The Chinese are at present visit the Concession at the risk of their lives, and that a regiment of soldiers has been stationed there to protect the natives from the foreigners! That the Viceroy is just waiting to see if the student dies or not; and if he does, he will demand the heads of several foreigners, beginning with our worthy Lord Mayor!" Also that the foreigners have offered Tis. 3,000 to settle the matter, but it has been rejected as ridiculous and insufficient.

Amongst other things, this uproar seems to have demonstrated that a riot may happen any day in the Concession, without the assistance being in the least to blame, or able to guard against it. Some one has only to get injured, or pretend to, in order to create no end of a disturbance. Also that, when a riot does start, both Consuls and Councilors are but vain things for deliverance. When the means provided for maintaining order at ordinary times proves insufficient, they are as weak as other men, and perhaps more so from their extra responsibility. Also that the day is gone when the gunboat could be regarded as the effectual curb on the native ebullitions. Gunboats can be in every port all the time, and when they are there, as the Chinese say, "far-away water," little good for a near-at-hand fire. Besides, it is doubtful if any Consul would feel at liberty nowadays to adopt the vigorous measures of thirty years ago. One has only to note how every serious resort to force on the part of civilisation over barbarism, is condemned by the press of the world, to see that the times have altered. Also that the native officials cannot be depended on for effective help in time. Not till eight-and-forty hours after the trouble began, did the soldiers put in an appearance in a business-like manner, and that the Hankow Settlement was not destroyed was due more to the fact that the mob seemed to have no leaders, and no programme beyond waiting to see what was about to happen, than to anything which our protectors did. Must we residents then submit to these invasions? Must we endure all the anxiety and worry they occasion without even moving till our houses are a-blazing about our ears, and then only to make our escape behind the next best we can? It seems so, and yet, there is something enough with pluck enough in this Concession, not only to clear it of a mob and keep it clear, but even, if need were, to return the compliment and raid the natives too. To do this requires neither drilling nor fire-arms, the use of which would be as criminal as needless, since these mobs are largely unarmed. Neither generals nor admirals are indispensable, but only a score or two of stout resolute fellows, each with a resolute, tenacious lawyer, or likesome rascal. There are plenty of natives who would faithfully back them up, were the matter arranged beforehand. The party of order amongst the Chinese is always a large one, while there are so many whose interests are identified with the foreigners that there need be no lack of forces. Let it then be arranged that certain residents along with the police and other trusted natives lead a band in clearing certain streets; let the mob be simultaneously and resolutely attacked, and without much danger to any one the whole affair would soon be over. Once driven back into the native town a small guard would be quite sufficient to keep the crowd back till further arrived. But the best result of such a policy would be that it would stir up the native authorities to act promptly and vigorously on such occasions. Nothing puts a Mandarin on his mettle like showing him that his help can be dispensed with. Would that our institutions permitted our carrying out such a policy, and of proving the truth of the old maxim that "heaven without men is a dead letter." The original method of obtaining roast pig, which according to Lamb was also invented in China, was simply putting down native upstarts. In the former instance one had only to lock up the pig, get out of the way, and have the house accidentally set on fire, in order to complete the operation; but in this case in addition to the running away, and the getting of the house burned, there is the sending for the gunboats, the collecting of the indemnity, the rebuilding of the premises, and the starting all afresh.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

On 16th July there will be an eclipse of the moon visible in Canton, and by order of the Board of Ceremonies the citizens have been notified of the hour and ordered to perform the ceremony called "saving the moon" (by doing their best, with gongs and other noisy instruments, to frighten away the dragon).

We hear that certain tigers, lions, a large bear, and monkeys of various kinds, have been sold by Chiarini's Circus to the great garden at Yangtze-poo (on the way to Woonung), and that last Saturday the U.S. Consul-General decided the price. It was decided also to engage the services of the lion-tamer, Mr. Frame, on a monthly salary, to take care of these animals.

Wolves appear to have made their appearance in the north-west of Fukien, a province where they were not known before. Several children are reported as having been carried away and eaten by these beasts. The people call them wild dogs, but from the description given of their appearance they must be wolves. They are said to rush at people and plant a paw on their shoulder, and on the person attacked looking round they seize him by the throat with their long teeth and strangle him. When they howl, they lower their heads to earth, which gives the howl a hollow and reverberating sound, and at night their cry is taken for that of a tiger.

A friend who has arrived here after an overland journey from Shantung, says:—At Kan-yü Hien in the Hwai-yang Prefecture, Kiangsu, the distress and hunger are terrible, as bad as in Shantung, the people even killing and eating passing strangers. One day's journey south-west of Hui-chang, he saw 200 or 300 men with white flags, armed with muskets and cannon, surround a village, and besides levying black-mail on all the rice that was forthcoming, tie up the pigs and goats and carry them off. He was so alarmed that he hid all day in some long grass. This marauding was said, however, to be more on account of a clan feud than of hunger.

The row at Hankow had no connection with this movement, but it points the same moral, i.e., that at present there are a number of dangerous people about looking out for a chance of fishing in troubled waters, and that our Government must be more than ever on their guard. The first telegrams received from foreign sources were very vague and indefinite. Chinese merchants have now news that there were about 10,000 people, more than half of whom were avowedly "unemployed" tramps and loafers, who announced their intention of "helping the students," but were really on the look-out for a chance of pillage. The condition of the people in Honan and Shantung is also such as might have been expected to produce calamitous results to their neighbours; but we imagine from docility and submission these rough people are showing that they have really had their consciences deeply stirred by the noble efforts made by their fellow-men to alleviate their sufferings.

A correspondent in Fukien informs us that anonymous posters are appearing on the walls in Foochow city, of a day and mysterious character. Some of these are secret communications of the *Kolao* society, and there are rumours that a number of this association have a plot for setting fire to Foochow some night in several places at once. It is also rumoured that blacksmiths at Nantai have received orders from certain desperadoes for a good many hundreds of sharp swords, and that on this latter rumour coming to the ears of the city authorities, detectives have been sent to watch night and day for suspicious signs, and inn-keepers have been directed to inform the Yamén of the name and description of every guest to whom they give lodgings.

The mines of Hei-lung Kiang lie near the frontier between Chinese Province and the Russian Amur territory. There are the Tung King Shan and the Si Shan worthy of being named beside the California of the Americans and the Australia of the British which are commonly called by us, respectively, Kiu Kin Shan and Sin Kin Shan, the Old and New Gold-fields. Here stretches a gold vein of 400 to 500 fathoms, which if properly worked will yield an incalculable wealth, and is now only waiting for capitalists to come forward to supply the working capital. It must be confessed that the way these mines were managed before Prefect Li came along was anything but reasonable to investors; but now we may hope that more confidence will be felt, and that these noble mines may be properly developed.

According to the first clause of the Russian Treaty, the range of hills called the Hing An Ling separates our territory from the Russian, the gold country of Tung King Shan lying to the South and that of Sin Kin Shan or Moh Ho to the North of that range. The mines under Prefect Li's superintendence are on those mountains, some 70 or 80 fathoms from Moh Ho. All provisions for the mines must be obtained overland from Al-hun (otherwise called Saghalien, or "Black River"), a distance of 1,500 fathoms from Moh Ho, passing Russian territory on their way. Prefect Li intends to effect a reform in this respect, and partly by the employment of steamers and partly by opening new roads, to render it possible to bring from China everything necessary for the proper working of the mines and the supply of the *personal* with provisions, without the aid of Russian roads.

The new Public Garden at Yangtze-poo is now more than half finished. It will be a place of rare beauty, well stocked with flowers and trees and with two lotus ponds. The following animals have been purchased from Chiarini's Circus: 2 tigers, 2 lions, 2 leopards, 1 black leopard, 2 bears, 1 elephant, and about 10 monkeys. The elephant was a present from the King of Siam, and one bear from the Mikado of Japan, to Mr. Chiarini. Houses are being put up for these *ferrets* in the gardens, and as soon as they are built the beasts will move in. The tiger-trainer will make them perform their tricks, we understand, twice a week, for the amusement of the visitors to the gardens. The gardens, will, it is said, be ready in a month. No charge has been made to visitors as yet. As it will be much cooler there by the Hwang-poo than it is at Bubbling Well, we expect a good deal of traffic will be diverted from the Bubbling Well Road to the eastern road.

A letter from Ichang says:—The new opium crop is on the market. Of the seven "Chow" or "Hien" districts of the Ichang Prefecture, Tung-hu, (the Hien which includes the Prefecture city of Ichang), makes a poor show, but the other districts all have very large crops, not however more than 6 or 7 times of last year's owing to the irregularity of the rainfall this spring and summer. The Shi-nan Prefecture (S.W. Hephah) shows a crop 60 per cent. in excess of the Ichang Prefecture, and is of excellent quality. Some of it is even able to be passed for Yunnan opium. The Szechuan crop of native opium is very large this year, but inferior in quality to last year's, also owing to irregular rains. It is not nearly so much appreciated out west, however, as

Yunnan opium. New Szechuan opium is now sold at 120 or 100 cash an ounce, down to 120 or 150 for grades. Yunnan is much dearer, superior costing 250 to 270 cash an ounce, inferior 240 to 250 cash.

We have before mentioned the petition-box set up by the Provincial Judge of Canton at his Yamén gate. There is an interesting reply endorsed by the Judge on the petition of one Chien Chih-kang:—Chien Chih-kang informs me that at Tiao-kin K'ing (Gold-washer's Ditch), outside the East Gate of this City, there are very often corpses of infants buried, under very suspicious circumstances, indicating foul play. I have accordingly sent officers with him, who discovered and arrested Chien A-fah, a man employed in these burials, and several dead bodies of infants. The P'ao-yü City Magistrate at Ichang stated that the corpses were those of children adopted to be reared by the Christian church, who had died from natural causes. An inquest was held which showed that Chien A-fah's statement of the cause of death was true; there were no wounds or signs of bad treatment, and no mutilations, and the suspicions of the people had therefore entirely vanished. The petitioner has now voluntarily signed a bond not to put false stories in circulation again, as this is a mischievous thing to do.

The Governor of Kiangsi, Tch Hing, has received at Nan-chang Fu, the capital, a despatch from Foochow stating that there are 7,000 to 8,000 men, members of the *Kolao* secret society, at Kiu-lung Shan, and also a telegram from the Vicary at Ningpo to the same effect. The Governor has sent Yü Ta-shing, a Lieutenant, to Fukien to get information about the threatening assemblage. As Kiu-lung Shan is in the Shan-chang Hien, in the Yen-ping Prefecture, Fukien, and as the recent fighting took place in the Shan-chang district, we judge that these *Kolao*s are in league with the Kiangsi and Ting-chow men, who have been looting it on the upper reaches of the Min River lately in a flotilla of 1,000 war-boats, (called "cock-boats" from their curved shape), and who have lately sustained such severe punishment at the hands of the large force sent against them by Pien, Vicary of Fukien and Chieh-kang, after which twenty of them, who had been made prisoners by the Government troops, were at once decapitated. The Government of Fukien communicated with the neighbouring province, so that measures might be taken to prevent these banditti from dodging into it when hard pressed by the troops of the Foochow Government.

Wang Chi-ch'ün, Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, determined to give all who seek for justice a chance of being heard, has had a tall box fixed at his Yamén gate, three feet high by four inches broad, with a slit at the top into which any one who likes may drop a petition. The good Judge unlocks it himself night and morning and reads these appeals. On the 23rd June, a stranger from another province, in mourning dress and with shoes of sack-cloth, dropped in a petition with such a tragic air that the bystanders curiously inquired what was his grievance, and heard the following story:—Arriving at Canton with his old father and his own family to wait for official employment, he had had to wait so long for it that they were beginning to die of hunger, and he had been obliged to sell his second youngest sister to raise the wind. The price agreed upon was \$60, and the purchasers, who lived in Kiu-tang Lane, paid it, it is true, an advance of \$6, and the deed of sale was duly made out and handed to them; but on his applying later for the balance of \$54, the pretended father had not the honour of his acquaintance, and the seller's old father, on applying to the law to have the wrong redressed, was clapped into the City Magistrate's jail, where he soon died of humiliation and chagrin. The old man's wife also left this world in disgust on 3rd June; and to bury her in style, the filial son, the petitioner, had had to part with his third youngest sister, whose purchasers paid the price like honest people!

The *Hupao* says:—There are gold mines in Manchuria which may give a better account of themselves than any of our coal or iron mines. Some of the latter, as for instance the Chih-chow mines of Anhui, and the Su-chow mines of Kiangsu, have so far been anything but a success, owing to the difficulties of transporting the mineral to the places where it is required. But gold there is a good market everywhere, and all that is brought out of the earth is sold immediately and at the spot. What has stood in the way of successful gold-mining in China is want of method. The Ping-tu gold mines on the Shantung Promontory employ about 10,000 persons, and the working expenses are \$15.00 a day; but the output daily is only 3 ounces of gold. But we are pleased to chronicle the existence of a very different state of things at the Anur gold mines. When Prefect Li assumed the direction six months ago, the work of these mines was commenced with sudden and wonderful energy, and a subsidiary mine was opened at Ho. Here where the gold brigands had worked at their forbidden mines before they were so disastrously scattered by the Chinese Government troops, gold mining is now actively proceeding under the sanction and encouragement of the Government. At first the output was very small, but it has since so increased that during the last ten days of the third moon (20-29th April, 1889) the joint production of both mines was between 50 and 60 ounces of gold dust. There are from 500 to 600 miners employed, and each is finding now about a tenth of an ounce of gold every day, and it is expected that before many more months there will be 3,000 miners working there, and producing 300 ounces of gold a day. Happy shareholders!

A letter from Hankow says:—After the examinations before the Prefect of Wu Chang Fu and the Literary Chancellor from Peking, the civil and military students were wandering about on shore or pleasureing in boats on the river. Now the regulations of the settlement are very strict that the two roads called the *Huili* and the *Tsao-pi* reserved for those who have business there, and others who trespass are at once warned off by the police. On 4th July about 5 or 6 p.m., a student ignorant of the regulations was straggling in the Hei-lu by the river, when some Chinese police advanced with truncheons to expel them. The two parties began to scold each other, and then the police ran at the students and began to beat them. The students being quite unarmed got a humiliating drubbing and went to complain to the deputy Mr. Tung, who pacified them as well as he could, and promised to represent the matter truthfully to the Tsoai and Superintendent of Customs. He also sent several of his runners to escort them out of the foreign settlement. Unfortunately they met some of their assailants on the way, and abusive words were exchanged again, the students finally attacking the policemen, who escaped from them into the "Hwa-kee" hong (Turner & Co.) and blew their whistles for help. About 20 other Chinese police now came to the rescue, and the students, badly beaten, ran leaving one behind seriously hurt, who was captured by a European member of the "Hwa-kee" hong. The civil and military officials consulted together, however, and the student was handed

over to them. We'd run-ours now went round that the contraband of the pro-vice, a Ching-yang licentiate, were bent on vengeance; and foreigners begin to grow alarmed, and with the Chinese officials, redoubled their precautions with a view of keeping the peace, a strong force of runners being kept in readiness in the Chinese quarter Hwa-kow K'ow. A crowd of Chinese loaders all day on the 5th thronged the foreign settlement, the little *gaminis* behaving themselves very mischievously by rushing about shouting at the head of a number of clerks from the hongs armed with stout sticks, made raids on the hoodlums assembled on the bund, and sent them flying in all directions; those who were gazing at the whole performance from a rearward position over the shoulder of those in front, coming in for the blows which the vanguard eluded. The next movement was the bringing out of certain cannon by the foreigners from the Police Station. For two nights the Chinese civil and military officials were on the alert, and on the 6th July, by request of the Tsoai, six or eight tents were put up for soldiers of the City garrison in front of the Police Station, and the Han-yang foreign drill troops guarded the settlement. The Tsoai also issued a metrical six-character proclamation, promising to have fair enquiry made into any *fracas*, and warning the people not to attempt to take the law into their own hands.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, 2nd July, 1889.
Very hot weather has been prevailing here lately, but for all that the health of the foreign community and natives is good so far. The work at the railway is only going ahead slowly, as the cutting through a large hill, a mile beyond Suikeng-ca, the second railway station open for traffic, gives a lot of trouble on account of the sandy nature of the soil. The bridge, which spans the river at Tamsui, for the trains passing to Taiwan-foo, is very nearly finished, and a few miles of rail have been already laid towards Taiwanfoo.

There is a rumour afloat here that there is an undertaking under way to have the Kelung coal mines rented by a European firm for a certain number of years, and of course, worked under European engineers. That would be a great advantage for all ships visiting Kelung for coals. Many of them, have now to leave only partly loaded, no coals being kept ready, though the mines around Kelung are rich in the mineral.

Another married member of our small community will soon leave us. Mr. Lübens of I. M. Customs has been transferred to Ningpo; he has been here for over three years. The German barque *Oscar Nooyer* arrived from Hongkong, with general cargo for Messrs. Malcampo & Co. on the 29th June. She will leave in a few days for Kelung to load coal for Amoy. The British three-masted schooner *Loong-who* arrived from Amoy with 12,000 cases of kerosene oil on the 27th June. She leaves for Kelung to-morrow.—*Mercury*.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 10th July, 1889.
We have just been apprised of the loss of the Customs light-house tender, the schooner *Che Jing*, on the North-East Promontory, during a heavy gale. She was under the command of Captain Peste. The captain, officers and crew were saved. She dragged her anchor, and was wrecked on the rocks and has become a total wreck. The schooner, if I mistake not, was at one time the property of Mr. C. H. Cooper, of Chemulpo and Vladivostok, who sold her to the I.M. Customs some years ago at a comparatively low figure.

The *Owarri Maru* for Chemulpo, Fusan and Kobe is just about to leave here. She is crowded with European passengers and full of cargo, a fresh proof of the wide direction of affairs in the head office of the Nippn Yusen Kaisha. At the present time the *Kwangchi* is in port loading for Wei-ha-wei with iron, machinery and lead. She is commanded by Captain Kioseth. She was under the direction of the Tsoai of this place, has been running her for a few months to ports in the vicinity of famine-stricken districts, carrying thither succour to the poor perishing people. It is probable that the visits of the *Kwangchi* have been the means of saving thousands of lives. Captain Kioseth's duty cannot be very pleasant considering he has to run his ship very often to places not indicated on the latest charts. He and his officers, however, seem to be flourishing and as jolly as possible under the circumstances.

The late rainfall has come in time to save the second crops. Upon the arrival of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Higo Maru* to-day, the doctor of the hospital was called on board to attend to two Chinese cooks, who, during the voyage up to Vladivostok, were almost scalded to death while the ship was labouring in a heavy sea. Owing to the skill and care bestowed upon these disabled Celestials by the courteous and energetic purser, Mr. Locke, it was possible to carry them from Vladivostok back to their native land where they are now lying in our hospital. H.B.M.S. *Esprit* from Korea is in port at the present time.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

6th July, 1889.

A very distinct shock of earthquake place at Taku on the 3rd inst. about 4.10 p.m. The shock was not severe, but sufficient to rattle windows, and cause lamps and pictures to sway to and fro. The direction appeared to be from S.E. to N.W., the same as the shocks which occurred on the 13th June, 1887.

On Thursday evening, the "Fourth of July," the American Board Mission entertained the Americans of the community at a very pleasant garden party in honour of the national holiday. The large compound was brilliantly illuminated by not less than three hundred Chinese and Japanese lanterns of various colors, and the stars and stripes floated bravely overhead. There was a fine display of Chinese and Japanese fireworks which lasted most of the evening. From the darkness of the other side of the north wall came a continual firing of rockets from a British lying in ambush, a bombardment which the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes returned with great valour and complete success. The band was in attendance, and having exhausted at an early hour all the American music in its repertoire, played with an equal amount of vim national airs of every description, concluding, of course, with "America," sometimes erroneously called "God save the Queen." The party broke up with a hearty hurrah for President Harrison.

The gentle rains, which have watered the province of Chihli during the past fortnight have done incalculable good to the crops. Yesterday afternoon a downpour of rain, accompanied by thunder, was a temporary relief to the oppressive humidity of the last two days' heat, the rain continuing, with occasional intervals, until night. The recent rains, too, have augmented the water of the Peiho to an appreciable extent. Theebb of the tide does not disclose so much of the forshore as hitherto, and the steamers experience no difficulty in the Tientsin Reach, but whether the current, which, however, is increasing, will

carry away the shoals and spits remains to be seen. Our Summer proper may be said to have begun this week with appropriate thunder-storms. The heat is not great, but there is a decided monsoon flavour about it, so that one can no longer carry his clothes without discomfort; and a breeze is always grateful.—*Chinese Times*.

PEKING.

July 25th, 1889.

On the evening of the 19th of June we were refreshed with half an inch of rain. Rain has twice since fallen, in all amounting to about two inches. The wheat crop is said to have been a failure in this region. These welcome rains have apparently saved our millet crops. Our case was getting very desperate; the Emperor was constantly praying for rain and Princes and high nobles were appointed to perform similar duties at various temples in our neighbourhood. Still the heavens were as brass over our heads and the thermometer indicated regularly a good many degrees over the hundred. At last, in despair, orders were issued to bring the dragon tablet from a neighbouring town where it appears to be kept, and it was predicted that rain would follow its entrance into the city. And so it came to pass. In several districts in our immediate neighbourhood there occurred a hurricane with hail on the afternoon of the 19th, causing great destruction to the crops and tearing up trees by the roots or splitting and twisting them. A similar hurricane of wind and dust was felt in the capital about the same time, viz., 3 p.m. Marriages are not of very frequent occurrence at the capital. Occasionally members of the China Inland Mission resort hither to have the knot tied at the British Legation without the formality of waiting five weeks at a port to make marriage possible at a Consulate. Several of our late marriages and would-be unions have not been without trouble, owing to the difference of nationality of the parties seeking to be matrimonially united. Sometimes it is the want of a baptismal certificate, sometimes the laws of the country, sometimes it is a difference of religion which creates the difficulty.

In consequence of the death of Nan Wang-shao, Vicary of Yunnan and Kweichow, the lately appointed Governor of Hunan, a former Minister of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to the post. Shao Yu-lin, formerly Tsoai at Shanghai and lately Judge in Formosa, and who was spoken of as Minister to London, has been appointed to the Governorship of Hunan.

The *Peking Gazette*, in referring to the death of Mr. Kung of the travelling mission in the issue of the 19th of June, mentions Ireland for the first time as one of the countries the deceased had visited. Messrs. Fu and Ka, the two members who have returned to the East, the former is now in Japan, the latter in Shanghai. The two years' period in which the missions were to be investigated will be completed in the autumn.—*N. C. Daily News*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

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"DIAMANTE,"

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

General Managers, [879]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

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Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers, [894]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SOOCHOW,"

Vardim, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. For Freight, apply to

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THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until midnight, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Commodore who is in charge. Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

Scales of Charges.

Day Service.	Night Service.	Small Launches.	Large Launches.
For First Hour ... \$3	\$3	\$4	\$4
For Second Hour ... \$2	\$2	\$3	\$3
For Every Subsequent Hour ... \$1	\$1	\$2	\$2

Rates for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, may be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON,

Secretary, [895]

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A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars.

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PRICE—FIFTY CENTS.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

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A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult. of 7 per cent. on the paid up Capital. Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers, [896]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER. J. M. DE CASTRO'S BASTO. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [884]

NOTICE.

MR. SILAS EZEKIEL LEVY has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. EZEKIEL & JOSEPH. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [819]

NOTICE is hereby given that from this date, we, ERNST CARL LUDWIG REUTER, JUSTUS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HEYNE, & FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER ALFRED HUESING BROCKELMANN, the remaining PARTNERS in the Firm of PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, China, have decided to continue the Business of the said Firm under the name and style of:—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. Mr. E. R. FUHRMANN and Mr. CHR. NONCHEN will sign the new Firm per procurator. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [820]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. B. F. R. SCHWARZKOPF in our Firm Ceased on the 1st of May, 1889.

MESSRS. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH RUDOLPH SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS MATTHIAS VALENTIN SCHONEMAN, have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm, which now consists of:—

Messrs. JOHN HENRY SMITH, FRIEDRICH H. HÜHNKE, FRIEDRICH J. R. SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS M. V. SCHONEMAN. F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [792]

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [817]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST OF Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
- 2.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
- 3.—Manson, Dr. P., Queen's Road.
- 4.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
- 5.—Cantile, Dr. J., Residence.
- 6.—Vernon, J. V., Victoria Peak.
- 7.—C. & J., Telephone Co., Ltd.
- 8.—Poesnecker, L., Robinson Road.
- 9.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 10.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- 11.—Chater and Vernon.
- 12.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Queen's Road.
- 13.—"Daily Press."
- 14.—Russell & Co.
- 15.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 16.—Central Police Station.
- 17.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
- 18.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
- 19.—Butterfield and Swire.
- 20.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
- 21.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- 22.—Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
- 23.—"China Mail."
- 24.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.
- 25.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.
- 26.—H. & W. Dock Aberdeen.
- 27.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
- 28.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
- 29.—Holliday, J. F., Victoria Peak.
- 30.—Peak Hotel.
- 31.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn.
- 32.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Steam Saw Mill.
- 33.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 34.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 35.—Hancock, W. St. John H., C.E.
- 36.—Cruickshank, Wm., Victoria Dispensary.
- 37.—Brodie Wm., Residence.
- 38.—Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.
- 39.—Linstead & Davis.
- 40.—Foster, F. T. P.
- 41.—The Bompco Co., Ltd.
- 42.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
- 43.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
- 44.—Government House.
- 45.—Haglies & Ezra.
- 46.—Bellios & Co.
- 47.—Bellios, E. R., Kingsclere.
- 48.—Do, Victoria Peak.
- 49.—Carlowitz & Co.
- 50.—The Imports and Exports Office.
- 51.—Morris & Ray.
- 52.—Layton, B., Residence.
- 53.—Judd, Walter, Cameron Villas.
- 54.—Webster, J. F.
- 55.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Residence.
- 56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 57.—Soy Sing.
- 58.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
- 59.—Stevens & Co., Geo. R.
- 60.—do, do, Residence.

Subscription to Exchange \$80 per Annum. Subscribers will oblige by correcting their Lists accordingly.

A. SANDFORD,

Agent, [890]

Hongkong, 8th April, 1888.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 18th July, 1889.

Under Distinguished Patronage, THE WANDERERS;

Assisted by Signor CATTANEO and other talented Professional and Amateur Gentlemen, will give a Special

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

For the benefit of the highly gifted vocalist and comedienne,

Mrs. AUSTIN POWER, whose remarkable compass of voice and cultivated style have won for her golden opinions from Press and Public in all parts of the world. The *Weekly Times* says of her:—"She has a pure soprano voice of sympathetic quality and astonishing compass, and has the gift—so rare—of executing a really perfect shake."

The Programme will include GEO. M. FOX's delightful Anglo-Irish Comedy the "PRIDE OF KERRY."

(In which "the POWERS" will sustain their original characters, played by them over 500 times).

Captain Vereker Mr. D. DURAND. Squire Patrick O'Connor Mr. AUSTIN POWER. Kate O'Hara (with songs), Mrs. AUSTIN POWER. ("Killarney" &c.)

(The *Evening Mail* says:—"This is really a high class little comedy; racy written, well mounted, well dressed, well played, and without

Intimations.

LOST.

A FOX TERRIER BITCH, answers to the name of "SPOT," anyone finding and returning the same to J. FRANCIS WEBBER, Stanley Street, will be rewarded if necessary. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [39]

VOLUNTEER MACHINE GUN CORPS.

THE organisation of this Corps by groups has been so far successful that sufficient men have been got together to man seven guns. As it is impossible for the Members of the Committee to personally canvass every member of the community, gentlemen who are desirous of joining the Corps but who have not yet been approached are earnestly requested to send in their names to the Undersigned without delay. By Order, JNO. J. FRANCIS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [892]

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the British Steamship "CARISBROOK" must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised. MORRIS & RAY, Agents. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [876]

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak. Possession immediate. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., 9, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [872]

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT. A European is required for BORNEO in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter. Apply with references by letter to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. The China Borneo Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [860]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply "BOOK-KEEPER," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East. Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPoon-COMPETITION. 500 YARDS. WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 20th July, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [58]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of situations offered and of suitable applicants for situations. WANTED A 10-roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of situations offered and of suitable applicants for situations. WANTED A 10-roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

CANTON.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant. A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June, 1889. [723]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS. Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Excellent and Convenient RESIDENCE, containing 8 ROOMS and OUTBUILDINGS, known as "SIN E-KEE," situated at KULANSOQ, AMOY. For Particulars, apply to J. F. BROADBENT. Amoy, 13th June, 1889. [756]

Intimations.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July, 1889, both days inclusive. By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [812]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, due prior to the 28th February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [889]

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, is payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share will be payable to those Persons who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July, 1889. By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [834]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50), due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant. Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [848]

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M. By Order of the Directors, ALEX. LEVY, Secretary (pro. tem). Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [871]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6 1/2 per centum. Coupons attached to gold share warrants may be cashed and dividends on silver share warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 15th July at the Hongkong Branch Office. H. A. HERBERT, Manager. Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [846]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

THE future favorite resort of the community. The future health resort of Hongkong. Open air swimming bath. Cool in Summer, warm in Winter. Probable head quarters for Regattas. No harbour dues. Will be ready by next hot season. See opinion of Dr. CANTLIE.

For full Prospectus and form of application for Shares apply to the Company's Offices or the Bankers, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA. OFFICE, 2, D'AGUIAR STREET, Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [887]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Managing Directors, Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Bengloe	London	July 17th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Arratoon Apar	Calcutta	July 18th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Electra	Hamburg	July 18th	Siemssen & Co.
Thames	London	July 21st	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Prometheus	Liverpool	July 21st	Butterfield & Swire.
Oceanic	San Francisco	July 21st	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	July 27th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Bekin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 27th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
London, via Suez Canal	Glaucaus	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
London and Hamburg	Denbighshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 20th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Dresden	Messageries Maritimes.	About July 20th.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Avia	Messageries Maritimes.	About July 20th.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Aglaia	Messageries Maritimes.	July 31st, at 4 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Port Caroline	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 31st, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via K. &c.	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 25th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ytham	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Aug. 3rd, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Fort Darwin, &c.	Soochow	Butterfield & Swire.	July 28th.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Cathcart	Russell & Co.	July 28th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Duke of Buckingham	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 28th, at 4 p.m.
Sourabaya, via S'pore, &c.	Camorta	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama	Bengloe	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire.	July 24th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Prometheus	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Diamante	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty	July 19th, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	July 19th, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS,

VEGETABLES and FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemm.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE

LUMBER.

FLINSBURG STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [82]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,

TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-

COUGH, and many other complaints. It is

also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-

mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at

every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for

Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin

bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS

LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—

Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious

imitations! Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application

to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent

Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office,

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,

GENERAL and GOVERNMENT

CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-

MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON

and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:

BOWKINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:

CORNER OF PRAYER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [42]

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-

SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central. [734]

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can

be taken readily and absorbed for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS,

AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL

WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OF

ADULTS it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong:

Messrs. A. & WATSON & Co. (LIMITED),

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 270 Unallotted Shares of \$50 each are offered for public subscription upon the following conditions:—

The Company shall be at liberty to refuse any application.

All applications to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$2; for each Share applied for, the amount on allotment being \$23, per Share.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. J. A. BARRETT, at No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, and sent in not later than the 20th instant.

Applications to be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Secretary, and when sent in must be sealed and marked "Tender for Shares."

The Company has rented lots 496 and 497 from the Government for 6 months at \$17 per month, and the same are now being properly enclosed. They have also made arrangements by which they have to have the place open for the amusement of the public generally in a very short time.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

ARTHUR B. ROPYK, Solicitor for the Syndicate. Hongkong, 16th July 1889. [888]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 1144 unallotted shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1887 to 2000, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividends.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent into the Office of the Company not later than 4 O'CLOCK P.M. on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened. Applications to be made on printed Forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money